

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND DIVISION

7 BILL GRAVES and MINERVA LOPEZ, on
8 behalf of themselves and all persons similarly
situated,

9 | Plaintiffs,

10 |

11 SOUTHWESTERN & PACIFIC
SPECIALTY FINANCE, INC. DBA CHECK
12 'N GO and Does 1 through 100 inclusive,

13 | Defendants.

Case No: C 13-1159 SBA

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION
TO FILE FIRST AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

Docket 50

Plaintiffs Bill Graves (“Graves”) and Minerva Lopez (“Lopez”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) bring the instant action on behalf of themselves and a putative class of similarly situated persons against Defendant Southwestern & Pacific Specialty Finance, Inc., dba Check ‘N Go (“Defendant”), alleging that Defendant made consumer loans in violation of California Financial Code § 22000 et seq. and California Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. See Compl., Dkt. 1. The parties are presently before the Court on Plaintiffs’ motion for leave to file a first amended complaint (“FAC”). Having read and considered the papers filed in connection with this matter and being fully informed, the Court hereby GRANTS Plaintiffs’ motion, for the reasons stated below. The Court, in its discretion, finds this matter suitable for resolution without oral argument. See Fed.R.Civ.P. 78(b); N.D. Cal. Civ. L.R. 7-1(b).

I. LEGAL STANDARD

Rule 15(a)(2) provides that leave to amend a complaint should be “freely given when justice so requires.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 15(a)(2). “This policy is to be applied with

1 extreme liberality.” Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc., 316 F.3d 1048, 1051 (9th Cir.
 2 2003). “Four factors are commonly used to determine the propriety of a motion for leave to
 3 amend. These are: bad faith, undue delay, prejudice to the opposing party, and futility of
 4 amendment.” Ditto v. McCurdy, 510 F.3d 1070, 1079 (9th Cir. 2007) (citations and
 5 internal quotation marks omitted). The factors are not to be given equal weight. Eminence
 6 Capital, 316 F.3d at 1052. Prejudice to the opposing party must be given the greatest
 7 weight. Id. Absent prejudice, or a strong showing of bad faith, undue delay, or futility of
 8 amendment, there exists a presumption under Rule 15(a) in favor of granting leave to
 9 amend. Id. The party opposing the amendment carries the burden of showing why leave to
 10 amend should not be granted. See DCD Programs, Ltd. v. Leighton, 833 F.2d 183, 187
 11 (9th Cir. 1987). The trial court has discretion to grant or deny leave to amend. See Cal. v.
 12 Neville Chem. Co., 358 F.3d 661, 673 (9th Cir. 2004).

13 **II. DISCUSSION**

14 Plaintiffs move for leave to amend the complaint to add three new plaintiffs and a
 15 claim under the California Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act (“CCRAA”). In
 16 response, Defendant does not oppose the addition of new plaintiffs. However, Defendant
 17 opposes Plaintiffs’ request to add a CCRAA claim. Defendant contends that allowing
 18 Plaintiffs to add such a claim would be futile.

19 **A. Futility of Amendment**

20 “Futility of amendment can, by itself, justify the denial of a motion for leave to
 21 amend.” Bonin v. Calderon, 59 F.3d 815, 845 (9th Cir. 1995). “[A] proposed amendment
 22 is futile only if no set of facts can be proved under the amendment . . . that would constitute
 23 a valid and sufficient claim or defense.” Miller v. Rykoff-Sexton, Inc., 845 F.2d 209, 214
 24 (9th Cir. 1988). The proper test to be applied when determining the legal sufficiency of a
 25 proposed amendment is identical to the one used when considering the sufficiency of a
 26 pleading challenged under Rule 12(b)(6). Id.

27 A complaint may be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim if the
 28 plaintiff fails to state a cognizable legal theory, or has not alleged sufficient facts to support

1 a cognizable legal theory. Somers v. Apple, Inc., 729 F.3d 953, 959 (9th Cir. 2013). “To
 2 survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as
 3 true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’ ” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S.
 4 662, 678, (2009) (quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim
 5 has facial plausibility when a plaintiff “pleads factual content that allows the court to draw
 6 the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Iqbal, 556
 7 U.S. at 678.

8 **B. Analysis**

9 The CCRAA prohibits a person from “furnish[ing] information on a specific
 10 transaction or experience to any consumer credit reporting agency if the person knows or
 11 should know the information is incomplete or inaccurate.” Cal. Civ. Code § 1785.25(a).
 12 Section 1785.25(g) provides a private right of action to enforce § 1785.25(a), and § 1785.31
 13 provides various remedies for a consumer who suffers damages as a result of a violation of
 14 § 1785.25(a), including actual damages, attorneys’ fees, and costs. See Carvalho v.
 15 Equifax Info. Services, LLC, 629 F.3d 876, 888 (9th Cir. 2010) (the private right of action
 16 to enforce § 1785.25(a) is found in § 1785.25(g) and § 1785.31).

17 Here, the proposed FAC alleges that “Defendant furnished inaccurate or incomplete
 18 information to consumer reporting agencies . . . claiming that . . . [Plaintiffs] and the Class
 19 Members owed money on the[ir] . . . Installment Loans.” See Prop. FAC ¶¶ 51-52. It
 20 further alleges that the consumer reporting agencies added the information provided by
 21 Defendant to the Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ consumer files as “charge offs,”
 22 “collection accounts,” or “past due” accounts. Id. ¶ 53. Plaintiffs assert that the
 23 information provided by Defendant about the Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ debt was “not
 24 accurate or complete because Plaintiffs and the Class Members were not legally obligated
 25 to repay the loans on the grounds that they were void.” Id. ¶ 55. Plaintiffs further assert
 26 that Defendant “knew or should have known that particular information was incomplete or
 27 inaccurate” when it furnished information to the credit reporting agencies. Id. ¶ 56.
 28 According to Plaintiffs, they and Class Members suffered damages as a result of

1 Defendant's false reporting of their debt in the form of adverse impact to their credit scores
2 and credit ratings, including the denial of credit and increased financing charges. Id. ¶ 59.
3 Plaintiffs also claim that they were "blacklisted" from opening checking accounts as a
4 result of Defendant's conduct. Id.

5 The Court finds that Defendant has failed to sustain its burden to demonstrate that
6 leave to amend should be denied. Defendant has not shown that granting leave to amend
7 would be futile on the ground that the proposed FAC fails to allege sufficient facts to state a
8 cognizable claim for relief under the CCRAA. Further, the Court is not persuaded by
9 Defendant's contention that Plaintiffs' CCRAA claim fails as a matter of law because
10 "unless and until the Court declares Plaintiffs' [Installment Loan Agreements]
11 unconscionable, reporting [to consumer reporting agencies] before then that Plaintiffs owe
12 money to [Defendant] is accurate and complete under Section 1785.25(a) of the CCRAA."
13 Defendant has not proffered any authority supporting such a proposition. Nor has
14 Defendant otherwise shown that Plaintiffs' CCRAA claim fails as a matter of law.
15 Accordingly, Plaintiffs' motion for leave to file a FAC is GRANTED. Defendant's
16 arguments are insufficient to overcome Rule 15(a)'s liberal policy in favor of permitting
17 amendments to pleadings.

18 **III. CONCLUSION**

19 For the reasons stated above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

20 1. Plaintiffs' motion for leave to file a FAC is GRANTED. Plaintiffs shall file
21 the proposed FAC within seven (7) days from the date this Order is filed.
22 2. This Order terminates Docket 50.

23 IT IS SO ORDERED.

24 Dated: 5/5/2014


SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG
United States District Judge

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